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ABSTRACT

A selected annotated bibliography on projects, training, and strategies for generating income, intended for persons actively engaged in non-formal education for development, reflects a growing number of projects on income generation by and for women's groups, and a reliance upon indigenous associations and group action. Documents dating from 1969 to 1980 are classified into four sections: General (20 entries), with materials citing reasons for emphasis on income generation and discussing general issues, trends, and concerns; Income-Generating Activities (21 entries), including examples of ongoing income-generating projects in a wide range of activities in Bangladesh, Bolivia, India, Papua New Guinea, Ecuador, Trinidad, Uruguay, Tanzania, Botswana, Senegal, Kenya, and other countries; Training for Income Generation (13 entries), listing materials, many of them practical, on training methods and training needs; Strategies to Facilitate Income Generation (22 entries), including information on various mechanisms employed to enhance likelihood of project success, such as organizing groups. The staff of the Non-Formal Education Information Center between 1976 and 1981 is listed. (MH)

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY #4

Projects, Training, and Strategies for Generating Income: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY #4

Projects, Training, and Strategies for Generating Income: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography

Prepared by
the Staff of the
Non-Formal Education Information Center

1981

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER
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FOREWORD

Through its series of Annotated Bibliographies, the Non-Formal Education Information Center seeks to facilitate the sharing of materials among those actively engaged in non-formal education for development. The field of non-formal education is being built not only by a diverse transnational network of researchers and practitioners, but also by persons who are themselves the beneficiaries of non-formal education. For this reason, relevant literature is burgeoning from a variety of sources, often eluding those most eager to access it.

This annotated bibliography on NFE and income-generating projects is compiled from the resource collection of the Non-Formal Education Information Center. It is the fourth in our series of annotated bibliographies. Other bibliographies in the series include:

No. 1. Women in Development

No. 2. Non-Formal Education and Health

No. 3. Literacy and Basic Education

The reader of our bibliography series will notice that some publications and resources are annotated in more than one bibliography. This reflects the topical complexity of the field of non-formal education, as well as the extent to which subareas of the field have become integrated to deal with the issues and problems confronted.

The materials included in this bibliography have been brought to our attention by persons in the worldwide NFE network, thus giving a sense of the ways in which many are addressing this key area. We note two special patterns reflected in the literature on NFE and income generation: The growing promotion of such projects by and for women's

groups, and the reliance upon indigenous associations and group action. Because of the "fugitive" nature of many of the materials, we have included full information on document sources to assist readers in acquiring items of interest.

Though many staff have played significant parts in compiling chis bibliography, special acknowledgment is due to Niloufer Abeysuriya, Mary Joy Pigozzi, and Godfred Tiboah-Ansah. In recognition of others who have contributed annotations to this publication, the last page lists individuals who have served on the Center staff between 1976 and 1981.

We welcome suggestions from our readers and invite new contributions related to this emerging area of interest.

Joan M. Claffey
Director
NFE Information Center

This series of Annotated Bibliographies is published by the Non-Formal Education Information Center in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, Development Support Bureau, Office of Education.

INTRODUCTION

As more individuals worldwide are being forced into a monetary economy, income-generating projects are frequently seen as means of enhancing control over resources and meeting such basic needs as health care and education. This annotated bibliography builds upon Issue No. 16 of The NFE Exchange on "Generating Income Through Group Action." It incorporates items reflecting some of the recent trends emerging from literature on the topic.

Income-generating projects encompass a wide range of participants and activities. Many projects are designed specifically for women and out-of-school youth who rely on them as their sole source of economic support. Frequently projects focus upon groups of artisans and workers. This is based on the belief that pooling resources and relying upon group action is more likely to increase the living standards of larger numbers of people over time than is reliance upon individual action.

Project activities range from such small industries and services as blacksmithing and machine repairs to various handicrafts and food preparation. Recognition of types of employment and practices that are congruent with prevailing cultural norms is a common concern of the literature. This may be reflected, for example, in the types of activities selected (such as caste-specific trades) and in the use of indigenous training methods (such as apprenticeship).

In order to highlight the range of topics included in income-generation, the following classification scheme is used for this bibliography:

1.0 General. Included in this section are materials citing the reasons for emphasis on income-generation and discussing general issues, trends, and concerns. Of particular note is the literature emphasizing marketing problems, yet we find little documentation on how to market effectively.

2.0 Income-Generating Activities. This part of the bibliography gives examples of ongoing income-generating projects. It reflects the wide range of activities that have come to our attention.

3.0 Training for Income-Generation. In this section are materials, many of them practical, focussing on training methods and training needs. (We refer readers particularly interested in skills training to issues Nos. 9/10 and 11 of The NFE Exchange.)

4.0 Strategies for Facilitating Income-Generation. In this final section we include information relating to various mechanisms that have been employed to enhance the likelihood of project success. Many of these address topics such as organizing groups.

-- Mary Joy Pigozzi

1.0 GENERAL

Agency for International Development (AID). Program Overview: Rural Development and Development Administration. 1979. Development Support Bureau, AID, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Provides an analytical overview of programs of the Office of Rural Development and Development Administration (DS/RAD) that are concerned with the rural poor's access to income-producing opportunities and essential services. The paper argues that health, education, and other public services are generally the province of bureaucratic organizations whose structures and values are not suited to equitable mass delivery of relevant services. It goes on to suggest that meaningful access can only come through the social, political, and economic institutions that make possible the participation of local groups and rural communities in development, decision-making, and resource allocation. The most important functions of DS/RAD's core projects, the network information system, problems of rural development, and how information is disseminated are briefly described. Finally, the paper discusses how research is linked to the mission demand and dissemination of knowledge gained by the practitioners. 11 pp.

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"Are Third World Shops Fulfilling Their Aims? A German Evaluation." Ideas and Action. No. 109, 1976/2. FFHC/Action for Development. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Discusses ways in which the Aktion Dritte Welt Handel (ADWH) attempts to use Third World shops in the Federal Republic of Germany to generate a greater awareness about the problems of the Third World and its aspirations for fairer trade deals. Notes that even though the financial rewards in ADWH's venture have been great, the program has not been very successful in changing attitudes. Suggests that members of the marketing organization should improve their communication skills and develop strategies to change the situation. pp. 18-20. (Published in French, English, and Spanish.)

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Boserup, Ester. Woman's Role in Economic Development. 1970. St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10010, USA.

A pioneering study which surveys women's participation in various economic sectors in developing and developed countries. Women's activities in different farming systems, the impact of modernizing agriculture on their labor and productivity, concepts of land ownership, and other influences resulting from Western contacts are examined in selected African and Asian countries. Similarly, migration and the consequent change from an agricultural to non-agricultural means of livelihood, as well as the emergence of more trade, industrial, and professional work opportunities, are analyzed in terms of their effect on women's social and economic status. Important background reading for planning income-generating activities, in that the book discusses women's current and historical positions in relation to the economic system. 283 pp.

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Callaway, Archibald. Nigerian Enterprise and the Employment of Youth. Monograph Series No. 2. 1973. Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ibadan University, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Covers a study of 225 businesses in Ibadan, Nigeria. Reviews the apprenticing system in Ibadan, the economy of the city, and the unemployment among school-leavers. Traces the origin and historical development of small-scale enterprises in the city. Present business operations are described in terms of financial resources, advertising and marketing of their products, and union membership. Callaway enumerates the obstacles to expansion of the businesses and assesses the contribution of these enterprises toward the training and employment of youth. The discussion on the common problems faced by small-scale businesses may prove useful to those involved in planning group income-generating activities. 57 pp.

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Coombs, Philip H. and Manzoor Ahmed. Attacking Rural Poverty: How Nonformal Education Can Help. 1974. International Council for Educational Development, P.O. Box 217, Essex, Connecticut 06426, USA.

Report of an international research study which examined the potential of non-formal education programs to improve rural productivity and income distribution. Compares and analyzes the

experiences of 25 programs in 15 countries. The authors suggest that more evidence is needed concerning how much incomes have improved as a result of any particular program. 292 pp.

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Dichter, David and Rene Wadlow. Third World Producer's Guide to Alternative Marketing: Ten Steps to Developing Successful New Channels of Trade. 1976. Global Village Print and Graphics, 17 James Street, South Petherton, Somerset TA12 5BS, England, UK.

An excellent handbook that provides step-by-step guidelines for small- and medium-scale producers in marketing their products abroad. The handbook was originally prepared for a conference to promote the exports of less-privileged regions of the world and to enable exporters to find access to world markets and receive a just return for their efforts. The authors also seek to educate buyers about Third World producers, their production methods, and how they use the income from their products. Contains a useful country-by-country listing of alternative marketing organizations. 35 pp.

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Dixon, Ruth B. Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia. 1978. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA.

Writing primarily for development planners and community organizers searching for ideas on how to upgrade rural women's economic activities, the author proposes a model of female employment designed to achieve advances in rural development, improvements in the status of women, and modifications in reproductive behavior. Basing her recommendations on information gathered during a tour of South Asia and a review of the literature, she suggests that a promising point of intervention in the circle of rural poverty and high fertility is to upgrade women's productive activities from the household and subsistence sectors to income-generating employment outside the home. Furthermore, programs that specifically incorporate women as decision-makers and beneficiaries should stimulate more direct social and economic changes than would similar programs aimed primarily at men. Includes case studies of women's agricultural cooperatives in Bangladesh, the AMUL dairy cooperative in India, jute handicrafts in Bangladesh, food processing in India, and carpet weaving in Nepal. 227 pp.

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Fuenzalida, Luis Arturo and Lielson Antonio Almeida Coelho. Income, Employment, Low-Skill Workers, and Micro-Enterprises. Cost-Benefit Analysis. n.d. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

An elaboration of a report on income-generation which evaluates programs set up by various institutions in northeastern Brazil under sponsorship of the Northeastern Society to Support Small-Scale Organizations (Uniao Nordestina de Ajuda as Pequenas Organizacoes), commonly known as UNO. Specific attention is given to programs to develop "micro-enterprises" in the states of Bahia and Pernambuco at Salvador and Recife, respectively. The authors observe that small enterprises have the potential to provide employment and thus income, since the required capital outlay is low. The evaluations contest the idea that mortality is high among micro-enterprises, and point instead to the occupational flexibility of the small entrepreneurs who are able to switch to wage labor if their enterprises collapse. The authors present a useful model of cost-benefit analysis and conclude with the recommendation that Brazil's UNO programs be extended by 20%-80%. 40 pp.

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Gerard, Renee et al. Report of a Feasibility Survey of Production/Income Generating Activities for Women in Bangladesh. 1977. United Nations Children Fund, Women's Development Programme, G.P.O. Box 58, Dacca 5, Bangladesh.

Based on their findings from a survey of field experiences in Bangladesh, the authors suggest that existing income-generating activities such as cottage industries, farming, food preparation, and handicrafts could be made more productive if there were better coordination among groups and between local service agencies. More attention also should be paid to production and marketing techniques and to quality control. The study includes demographic data and thorough descriptions of Bangladesh social conditions as they apply to women. 164 pp. + (The Women's Development Programme also publishes useful handbooks on intermediate technology and food-processing techniques.)

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Ghana. National Council on Women and Development: Annual Report 1975/76. n.d. National Council on Women and Development, P.O. Box M.53, Accra, Ghana.

Outlines the council's history, goals, and organizational structure. Describes income-generating projects, research, and scholarships sponsored by the Council in different regions of Ghana and lists recommendations for improving the position of women. 67 pp. ("Providing Access to New Skills and Modern Techniques" by Jane Cole in Assignment Children/Les Carnets de l'Enfance [No. 38, April/June 1977, pp. 71-79] is an excellent summary of the activities of the Ghana National Council on Women and Development. The article includes a section on motivating women toward income-generating activities. Available from UNICEF, Palais Wilson, Case Postale 11, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.)

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"International Declaration: Role of Workers' Organizations and Workers' Education in Integrated Rural Development." Convergence. Vol. 10, No. 4, 1977. International Council for Adult Education, P.O. Box 250, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2L5, Canada.

Endorses rural organizations such as trade unions and adult-education associations as a means of bringing about economic and social change. Making a series of recommendations to international development organizations, the declaration supports integrated rural planning to upgrade local skills, marketing facilities, and medical-care systems. pp. 29-38.

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Khurana, Rakesh, M.N. Vora, and Nikhilesh Dholakia. Study of Khadi Marketing Objectives, Strategy and Operational Policies. 1976. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. For information, write to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Irla Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay 400 056, India.

Discusses problems relating to marketing khadi, a hand-loomed cloth, and recommends appropriate planning, pricing, and promotion strategies. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established in 1953 by the Indian government in order to generate employment by supporting small-scale industries. Among the goals of the khadi movement are fostering rural self-reliance and a spirit of independence from foreign economic domination. Although this report focuses on the production of khadi, the KVIC also assists a vast range of rural industries including beekeeping, soap, shellac, matches, and agro-industries. 163 pp. + (Also of interest is Khadi and Village Industries Commission: A Review [1976, 84 pp.], a comprehensive study of the history of the KVIC.)

****

Klatzman, J., B.Y. Ilan, and Y. Levi (eds.). The Role of Group Action in the Industrialization of Rural Areas. 1971. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, USA.

A collection of theoretical papers discussing the possible conditions under which rural industrialization can occur successfully through cooperatives, unions, and group efforts. Analyzes the role of group action, especially of cooperation, in promoting non-agricultural employment in rural areas. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of combining part-time farming with work in industry. Illustrated with case studies from several countries. In three parts. Part 1 presents general problems of the industrialization of rural areas; Part 2 discusses the problems facing group action in rural industrialization; and Part 3 covers the practical aspects of implementing group actions. 599 pp.

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Lele, Uma. The Design of Rural Development: Lessons from Africa. 1975. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Based on the results of a major study of rural development programs in sub-Saharan Africa, the author makes recommendations as to the design and operation of future development projects seeking to raise the productivity of the rural poor. Throughout the book, she emphasizes the need for an overall policy and institutional framework conducive to the objectives of rural development. Project reviews on agricultural credit, marketing, and training in seven nations provide useful insights for those interested in helping small groups generate income in rural areas. 246 pp.

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The NFE Exchange. "Generating Income Through Group Action." No. 16, 1979/2. Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

The theme of this issue is the role of group action in helping individuals become involved in income-generating activities. The lead article discusses group characteristics and considers various approaches for working with groups. It is followed by a list of questions and possible activities. The "Project Highlights" contains specific examples of such activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and the "Select Bibliography on Income-Generation" has an annotated listing of many useful sources. 20 pp.

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Norman, D.W. Methodology and Problems of Farm Management Investigations: Experiences from Northern Nigeria. African Rural Employment Paper No. 8. 1973. African Rural Employment Research, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 202 Agriculture Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Covers part of a three-year study of rural employment problems in Africa with particular reference to Northern Nigeria. Provides in-depth information from interviews on the social and economic factors affecting farming units in the northern states of Nigeria. Examines the quantity and utilization of the factors of production available to farmers and describes how to develop a suitable methodology for undertaking farm management surveys. A useful resource for researchers working on various parts of the African Rural Employment Study and for other scholars undertaking research in Africa. 47 pp.

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Pala, Achola O. A Preliminary Survey of the Avenues for and Constraints on Women in Development Process in Kenya. Discussion Paper No. 218. 1975. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Describes conditions that facilitate the participation of rural women in Kenya in the national economy. Also discusses the social, legal, and religious constraints that restrict women's involvement in economic activities. Some non-farm income-generating activities involving women include handicrafts, pottery, and marketing food crops. 33 pp.

****

Starkey, Jacqui and Maryanne Dulansey. Expanding the External Market for Third World Crafts: The Role of Alternative Marketing Organizations. n.d. Consultants in Development, 2130 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Reviews the problems of marketing faced by Third World craft producers. The authors argue that craft producers, especially the poorer ones, labor under constraints which limit their ability to gain a large share of the world market. They suggest the need for re-evaluation of indigenous markets as part of a strategy aimed at self-reliance and improved living conditions. Alternative marketing organizations are called upon to provide leadership in forming coalitions with producer groups and development-assistance agencies, and to assist Third World craftspeople in gaining the knowledge and experience necessary to operate in the world marketplace. The following are cited as priority areas that would enhance a marketing system: matching product and market; improving feedback between market and producer; and improving organizational, managerial, and business skills. 18 pp. (Also available in French.)

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Wijayaratne, C.M., A.M.T. Gunawardana, and S. Ammar. Study of Income-Generating Activities for Farm Women. 1978. Research Study Series No. 25. 1978. Agrarian Research and Training Institute, 114 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.

A report of five separate village studies in Sri Lanka in which rural women were questioned about their roles in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, the extent of unemployment and underemployment, and skills used for employment purposes. Notes that a lack of knowledge and experience and the unavailability of marketing channels are the major problems associated with income-generating activities for women. 73 pp.

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Youssef, Nadia H. Women and Work in Developing Societies. Population Monograph Series No. 15. 1974. Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berekely, California 94720, USA.

Comparative analysis of female labor-force participation in Latin American and the Middle East. The author examines reasons why women become involved in work activities in two cultures that are in similar stages of industrialization and economic development, yet have different social and cultural systems. Discusses work preferences, activities related to trade and factory work, demand for services, seclusion patterns, and the position of women in the family and in society. 137 pp.

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2.0 INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Addy, M. Ewurama. Out-of-School Youth Programme. 1979. The Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA), P.O. Box 9169 Airport, Accra, Ghana.

Theoretical discussion of the model used by SEPA for programming NFE projects. Also presents the aims of SEPA and gives a useful list of NFE projects in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya, and Nigeria. Many of the projects listed have an income-generating component. 9 pp.

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Agency for International Development (AID). Pre-feasibility Study for Providing Assistance to African Women Small Entrepreneurs. 1977. National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club (NANBPW), 3905 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011, USA.

Examines the activities and the role of female entrepreneurs in Senegal, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, and Malawi. The report suggests the need for additional assistance to help women in those countries improve and expand income-producing activities, gain the necessary technical and management skills, improve present commodities or develop new ones, and enlarge the scope of existing markets. Cites the tie-dying industry in The Gambia as an example of such an activity that has potential for growth, and recommends further study on ways to help it reach that potential. 96 pp.

****

Bangladesh. Nonformal Education in Bangladesh: A Strategy for Development: The Report of the Committee on Nonformal Education. 1975. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dacca, Bangladesh.

Offering both theoretical discussion and case studies, the report deals with the nature and advantages of non-formal education and its role in development within the context of Bangladesh realities. Such special problems are highlighted as those faced by employment programs for women and out-of-school youth. A number of ongoing projects that help generate income are discussed in detail, using information collected from policy documents, reports, plans, field trips, and project reviews. Of particular interest are the Camilla Cooperative Experiment, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee Programme, and the Ministry of Education's Pilot Project on Adult Education. 252 pp.

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Braun, Armelle. "Escape From the Passive Past." Ceres. No. 64, July-August 1978. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Describes two programs to help Senegalese women develop skills and earn income. The Women's Cooperative Centre for Savings and Credit in provincial Kougheul offers six types of activities: machine sewing and embroidery, textile dyeing, poultry breeding, vegetable growing, millet grinding, and cattle raising. A women's group in Diourbel, an urban area, offers courses in sewing, literacy, secretarial skills, dyeing, and French. In both cases, the activities are offered to assist women in meeting the demands placed on them by an increasingly monetary society. pp. 40-44.

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Dhamija, Jasleen. "Handicrafts: A Source of Employment for Women in Developing Rural Economies." International Labour Review. Vol. 112, No. 6, December 1975. ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Discusses developing handicraft industries as a means of increasing rural employment for women. Noting that questions of women's greater participation in economic activity can be raised meaningfully only in terms of existing social structures, the author suggests that handicraft programs provide the most suitable means of involving women without disturbing existing patterns of society. Such programs build upon women's traditional role as custodians of crafts, are amenable to improvements in existing technology without introducing rapid technological change, and may form the basis for developing rural cooperatives. The author notes, however, that most cooperative education has been directed towards preparing men to administer the cooperatives while women serve mainly as producers. If women are to participate fully in all aspects of rural economies, the development of handicraft industries requires a long-term educational effort directed towards both men and women. pp. 459-466.

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"Fotrama, Knitting and Weaving Cooperative, and Education Programme, Cochabama." Oxfam Project. Bolivia 22. August 17, 1976. Oxfam Information Department, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

Describes a cooperative designed to increase the incomes of Quechua Indian women in Cochabamba, Bolivia. Cooperative members spin wool and knit and weave garments, almost half of which are sold overseas. The cooperative also provides courses on basic-needs education, technical-skills training, and consciousness-raising. 4 pp.

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Franda, Marcus F. "An Indian Cottage Industry: The Naika Workshop of Mehrauli." Fieldstaff Reports. Vol. 21, No. 4, August 1977. American Universities Field Staff, P.O. Box 150, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, USA.

Examines a small-scale, self-sufficient cottage industry at Mehrauli, India, that provides full- and short-term contractual employment for villagers. Describes the cooperative-type, small production units as well as the traditional theater crafts and interior decorations made. Explains how workers can organize similar units in villages and train others in crafts industries. Stresses the role of Naika within the Government's plans to encourage small-scale rural industries. 11 pp.

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Fresco, Louise. "Crocodile Farming as a Small Farmer Project." Approach. No. 7, 1979. International Agricultural Centre, Lawickse Allee 11, 6700 AE Wageningen, Netherlands.

Describes the National Crocodile Project which has been operating among traditional hunters and gatherers in Papua New Guinea for over 10 years. Crocodile farming is encouraged in remote areas for several reasons: the prices the skins fetch on the world market more than cover the production and transport costs; baby crocodiles and the other inputs are locally available; the by-products are recyclable; the activity does not hamper the other subsistence activities of the villagers; and crocodile farming is culturally acceptable. The author discusses many of the difficulties faced by the project, and points out the long-term dangers of focusing on individual remuneration or large-scale, capital-intensive farms in areas where tradition has stressed group efforts. pp. 38-44.

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Gladhart, Peter Michael and Emily Winter Gladhart. The Sweater Knitters of Mira, an Account of a Regional Cottage Industry Developed by Rural Women. 1980. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute of International Studies, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Reports a study of hand-knit sweater production among 500 families in Mira, a village in northern Ecuador. Hand-knit sweater production, introduced to the women of Mira in 1965, has become a substantial self-sustaining cottage industry in the region, with knitters producing more than 5000 sweaters monthly for tourists, foreign markets, and local sales. Initially, a cooperative was formed by the knitters, but now the production is done by family businesses, both large and small. Many of those involved in the project, mostly women, are exclusively involved in sweater production, while others may also be involved in agriculture and commerce. The report notes that while the families participating remain disadvantaged members of society, the sweater-knitting industry has helped families increase their resources and improve their quality of life. 18 pp. + Appendices. (A Spanish version of this paper, Los Sacos De Lana De Mira, Una Industrea Casera Desarrollado Por Mujeres, is also available.)

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Huggins, George. "Building Up a Small-Scale Leather Industry in the Caribbean: A Local Initiative." Ideas and Action. No. 109, 1976/2. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Discusses the development of a leathercraft industry in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, by a group of lower-class craftsmen, the Drag Brothers. In 1973/4 Regional Project 9 was implemented to deal with, among other problems, the leather shortage in nine countries in the Eastern Caribbean. Describes the assistance of this trade group and their technical training through local government

and private agencies. Outlines the role of the Leathermen's Federation in developing small-scale tanneries to alleviate some of the unemployment problems in Caribbean countries. Projects long-range improvements that will provide raw materials, support services, and better organization for tradesmen. Also discusses plans to integrate the leather industry into the inter-island economy. pp. 21-23.

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Okidi, C. Odidi. Kenya's Marine Fisheries: An Outline of Policy and Activities. Occasional Paper No. 30. 1979. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Although Kenya has about 300 miles of coastline on the Indian Ocean, its marine fisheries are not at present among its leading industries. This paper reviews the contribution of the fisheries to employment, location of fishing centers and size of the catch, and the potential for growth and providing of new income as seen by interested government departments. The problem of marine pollution and its harmful affects on fishing resources is briefly discussed. The paper is intended to encourage conservation of marine resources, stimulate general research on the fisheries, and promote discussion among the people most interested and immediately concerned. 42 pp.

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Pala, Achola. "Women Power in Kenya." Ceres. March/April 1978. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Discusses the income-generating activities of women's organizations in Kenya. Notes that these organizations are an outreach of the self-help or harambee movement promoted by the Kenyan government ten years ago. Also highlights the equally important social-welfare activities of these organizations in their communities. pp. 43-46.

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"Punta del Diablo: An Artisanal Fisherman's Cooperative in Uruguay." Ideas and Action. No. 125, 1978/6. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Directed towards planners and cooperative members, this interview with the PESCO cooperative's manager describes the cooperative's history, operation, and future plans. Describes how "Punta del Diablo," a small village in Uruguay, has grown in wealth, income-generating activities, and community services. Emphasizes how cooperation and cooperative endeavors can achieve positive results. pp. 6-12.

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Rweyemamu, J.F. Rural Industrialization in the United Republic of Tanzania. 1973. Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC), One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Discusses handicrafts, carpentry, food-processing, and other rural industries in different regions of Tanzania. The author examines the effects of such industries on income, employment, and community structure. He also suggests ways that rural industries could be strengthened and calls for in-depth research on their present structure, which could then be used as the basis for planning government programs. 67 pp.

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Secretariat for Women in Development. About Women in Development: A Resource Book. 1978. New TransCentury Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

Presents a collection of project profiles, funding sources, and case studies intended to stimulate ideas on planning and implementing projects that directly benefit women. Projects are divided into the following sections: Community Services, Communications, Agriculture/Rural Development, Formal and Non-Formal Education, Income-Generation, Health, Nutrition, Fertility, Family Planning, and Research/Survey. The section on income-generation looks at projects in Bolivia, Paraguay, Philippines, and Upper Volta. 99 pp.

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Singh, Santokh. "Development of Hill and Tribal Areas." Kurukshetra. Vol. 27, No. 1, October 1978. Kurukshetra, Publication Division, Patiala House, New Delhi-110001, India.

Discusses various government measures taken to improve the living conditions of people in the hill and tribal areas of India. Suggests that dairy and poultry production, processing industries for agriculture, and horticultural crops can be suitable activities for small groups. Also stresses the need to establish systems that will ensure equitable prices for products, and that will effectively link processing and marketing facilities with the interior. pp. 16-20.

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UNICEF. Bibliographic Supplement to UNICEF Guide List ISIS. UN Publication OSU-6410, Supp. 1. 1977. UNICEF, Specifications Office, Supply Division, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

A selected bibliography of publications, materials, and other resources related to the activities of women and girls. Covers food and nutrition, handicrafts and domestic arts, family and child welfare, literacy, and numeracy. Within each of these categories, possible income-generating activities are suggested. Also looks at the role of marketing, cooperatives, consumer education, and labor-saving practices within activities. Designed for use with the ISIS Guidelines on Women and Development published by UNICEF in 1975. 143 pp.

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Workshop on Food Preservation and Storage. 1975. African Training and Research Centre for Women, UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Deals with the application of appropriate technology in food preservation and storage with a view to improving socio-economic conditions of rural Tanzanians. Also offers suggestions for using food production and preservation industries as a means of generating income for small groups and cooperatives. 102 pp.

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The Urban Edge. Vol. 4, No. 5, June 1980. Council for International Urban Liaison, 818 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

Describes several income-generating programs in urban areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Included is a useful section citing reasons why the earning potential of self-employed slum-dwellers is limited, and identifying properties common to many successful projects -- namely, comprehensive and intensive assistance, group formation, and basic training. 6 pp.

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Van de Wall-Bake, Titia and Thea De Jager. Boiteko/Serowe and Itekeng Batlokwa Laundry/Tlokweng. Working Paper No. 30. 1980. National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR), Documentation Unit, University College of Botswana, University of Botswana and Swaziland, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

A study of two self-help projects involving the creation of employment for low-income household women in the production and service sectors of Botswana. The authors also highlight some of the underlying problems encountered during the development stages of the two projects. 62 pp.

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"Women's Self-Reliance Movement (Saptagram Nari Sanivar Parishad) Faridpur District." Oxfam Project. Bangladesh 76. 1978. Oxfam Information Department, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

Describes the evolution of a women's cooperative organization in Kamarpur, Bangladesh, that is involved in income-generating activities such as silk spinning, embroidery, tailoring, and agriculture. In addition to providing a regular source of income for underemployed women, the movement promotes functional education and health care. 6 pp.

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3.0 TRAINING FOR INCOME-GENERATION

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the original document was blank

Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE) and National Committee for World Literacy Programme. Promotion and Coordination of Non-Formal Education Programmes. 1978. ASPBAE, Region 1 Bureau, National Centre for Adult Education and Training, P.O. Box 314/1602, Tehran, Iran.

Final report of a March 1978 seminar at which representatives from member countries discussed possible common research projects relating to non-formal education. Of particular interest is a chapter in which Manzoor Ahmed argues that income-generating projects may be one of the best ways in which adult education can help to meet basic human needs. He suggests that adult education should focus on skills training rather than on teaching literacy, since adults might be more interested in programs that would improve their economic situation. Includes national statements on NFE programs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. 93 pp.

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Bobbit, F., D. Caul, and R. Steiner. Training for Development: A Report of the Michigan State University Team on Income-Oriented Non-formal Education in Afghanistan. 1976. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Advises the Government of Afghanistan on how to develop income-oriented non-formal education for adults and school leavers. Discusses how to construct a relevant course, develop a training program, and evaluate the trainees. Also points out the types of personnel needed to run the training program and includes employers' viewpoints on what future workers need to know in order to work effectively. Annexes contain a detailed outline of the project. 32 pp. (Also of interest is Training for Productivity. Report on the Action Study of Incomes-Oriented Non-formal Education and Training in Lesotho, by F. Bobbit, R. Smith, and J. Hoxeng. 1975. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center.)

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Botswana and Swaziland, University of. Handbook for the Training of Councillors. 1976. Institute of Adult Education, University of Botswana and Swaziland, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

A how-to manual for training councillors. Discusses how to plan a training course and to select appropriate teaching strategies, methods, and aids. Persons engaged in training members of small groups for income-generating activities may find the ideas and information helpful. 26 pp.

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Caughman, Susan L. New Skills for Rural Women. 1977. Women and Development Program, International Division, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, USA.

Provides a background discussion of the role of cloth-dyeing and production as an income-generating activity for women in Mali and The Gambia. Caughman describes the origin, preparation, and implementation of a tye-dyeing and batik training program offered by a Gambian Women's Cooperative for twelve Malian community-development workers to provide them with practical and marketable skills. Useful for others concerned with economic change for rural women, cottage industries as a source of income, training, or the mounting of similar cross-national exchanges of skills for rural women. 19 pp.

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Dulfer, Eberhard (ed.). Training Facilities for Cooperative Personnel in African Countries. 1971. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

In a brief introductory essay, the editor describes various types of cooperatives and summarizes training needs for cooperative staff and members. The second, and major, portion of the book surveys 23 cooperative training centers in 17 African countries, while the third section describes training programs in 14 institutions outside Africa. 158 pp.

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International Center for Research on Women. Bringing Women In: Towards a New Direction in Occupational Skills Training for Women. 1980. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Argues vigorously the reasons for providing basic and occupational skills training for women. The case presented has numerous implications, the chief ones being increasing productivity at the level of both the household and the nation; enhancing qualities of self-realization and autonomy; and the equity issue of destroying the myth of "sex-appropriate" occuptions which are usually non-technical, non-professional jobs offering lower remuneration. Suggests policy measures which would tap the occupational potentialities of females and which are based on conditions of equal access to training, employment programs, and job benefits. 32 pp.

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King, Kenneth. The African Artisan. 1977. USA: Teachers College Press, Columbia University, 1234 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York 10027. Overseas: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 48 Charles Street, London W1X 8AH, England, UK; P.M.B. 5205 Ibadan, Nigeria; P.O. Box 45314, Nairobi, Kenya; P.O. Box 3966, Lusaka, Zambia.

Describes and analyzes the process of training and skill acquisition in the informal sector of Kenya, which includes thousands of small-scale entrepreneurs and producers operating on the fringes of the modern economy. Of interest to both educational planners and economists, the book traces the history of skill development and the spread of intermediate technology in the informal sector against a background of intervention by the state in the production of skilled labor. 226 pp.

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Mabawonku, Wale. Skill Acquisition and Employment Generation Effects of Indigenous Apprenticeship in Western Nigeria. 1978. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

While previous works have implied that indigenous apprenticeship practices are unable to provide suitable training in a changing economy, this study strongly suggests the contrary. In the context of the rising rate of educated unemployment, the indigenous apprenticeship scheme is seen as having a high potential for absorbing young school-leavers in Western Nigeria. Describes the institutions used for apprenticeship training and compares them with the more recently established trade schools. The author concludes that the apprenticeship scheme is more feasible, since the fees are much lower, the training less theoretical, and, most importantly, the income-earning capacities are higher because employers prefer skills gained through work experience. 48 pp.

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Mount Carmel International Training Centre for Community Services (MCTC). Promotion and Marketing of Handicrafts and Small Scale Industry Products. 1979. MCTC, 12 David Pinski Street, Haifa, Israel.

Gives a good picture of a course offered to help to promote income-generating activities. The study program covered all aspects of small-scale enterprises, from designing products to marketing and exhibiting them, including frequently neglected topics such as record-keeping, human relations, and cooperation. The report summarizes the main points of each topic covered in the course and includes a description of the learning activities which were included in each session. Visits for observation and study of production methods, which made up the final part of the program, are also described. 46 pp.

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Ponsioen, J.A. (ed.). Educational Innovations in Africa: Policies and Administration. 1972. Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands.

A collection of papers presented at a conference in 1971. The conference focused on how innovations at all levels of education in Africa are planned and implemented. Of particular interest are the sections on the village polytechnics in Kenya and Centres for Rural Trade Education in Rwanda. These describe how youths are trained for income-generating activities. 262 pp.

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Schlueter, Lynn and Susan Armstrong. The Isinya Experience: A Descriptive Study of the Maasai Rural Training Centre. 1975. National Christian Council of Kenya, P.O. Box 45009, Nairobi, Kenya.

This detailed monograph traces the growth and development of the Maasai Rural Training Centre in Kenya and its many programs and services for the Maasai people. Of particular interest to persons and organizations concerned with income-producing community-development programs among pastoral people. 38 pp.

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Sheffield, J.R. and V.P. Diejomaoh. Non-Formal Education in African Development. 1972. African-American Institute, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Lists a wide variety of non-formal education programs in Africa. Highlights employment-oriented programs such as on-the-job training and skills-upgrading programs. Suggests that NFE priorities in Africa should concentrate on training in income-generating activities in order to improve the unemployment and underemployment situation. 258 pp.

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Sudan, Government of/ECA/FAO/Federal Republic of Germany. Workshop for Trainers of Rural Women Leaders. UNECA Workshop Report Series. 1977. Population Documentation Centre, ESH Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; or African Training and Research Centre for Women, UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Presents diverse aspects of a 1976 workshop held in Khartoum, Sudan, which included techniques for helping workshop members express themselves and learn the ways of group cooperation. Among the many issues addressed are those relating to income generation. The report describes Sudanese female participation in business, industry, agriculture, and cooperatives, as well as patterns of labor division, responsibility, and decision-making within the family unit. 132 pp.

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4.0 STRATEGIES TO FACILITATE INCOME-GENERATION

Carr, Marilyn.. Appropriate Technology for African Women. 1978. African Training and Research Center for Women, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Discusses appropriate and available technology as it relates to current concerns about women in development. Of particular interest is a section on income-generating activities in which the author suggests some appropriate technologies that can help provide extra incomes for women in rural and urban areas of Africa. The document has three main parts: the first part discusses the need, relevance, and application of appropriate technology in Africa; the second examines the role of African women in the development process and attempts to show the importance of introducing improved technologies; and the third part reviews some of the technologies that are currently available at the village level and which are appropriate for women. Also reviews the activities of various African organizations involved in appropriate technology for women. Annexes provide an annotated bibliography on women and technology and a listing of useful names and addresses of people and organizations working in the field of appropriate technology for women. 90 pp.

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Caye, Derry. A Single-Entry Bookkeeping System for Small-Scale Manufacturing Businesses. 1977. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), 3706 Rhode Island Avenue, Mt. Rainier, Maryland 20822, USA.

This manual is designed to increase efforts toward self-reliance in developing countries. It describes how the system can be used, with sub-sections on original entry books, recordkeeping, files, and the worksheet. Useful appendices include samples of business letters and a glossary of bookkeeping terms. 54 pp.

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Clark, Noreen M. and O. Gakuru. Evaluation of Tototo-Kilemba at Midpoint. 1978. World Education, Inc., 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

This evaluation of the "self-actualization" learning method used in the Tototo Home Industries can be of particular use to individuals interested in income-generation. Tototo Home Industries is an example of a marketing organization that serves poor adults, for the most part women, involved in a variety of income-generating activities. A particular strength of the document is its detailed analysis of the roles and functions of facilitators and coordinators as they relate to group action. The evaluation suggests that teaching aids and open discussion are important tools in attaining effective group action. 36 pp.

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Davidson, John R. The Rural Credit and Cooperative Development Project in Guatemala. Case Studies in Development Assistance No. 1. 1977. Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Suite 1200, 1430 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

Describes the origin and achievements of the Rural Credit and Cooperative Development Project in Guatemala. The project seeks to increase the production of basic grains and food crops to raise the income of small farmers and generally to improve the quality of life in the countryside so as to discourage migration from rural to urban areas. The project has also established a federation of regional cooperatives. 49 pp. (Also of interest is Terminal Report, Agricultural Cooperative Project in Guatemala by David Fledderjohn, published in 1976 by Agricultural Cooperative Development International.)

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Huizer, Gerrit. "Peasants Are Apathetic or Organizable According to Circumstances: A Community Experience from El Salvador." Ideas and Action. No. 112, 1976/5. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Stresses the importance of winning the confidence of villagers and identifying with their interests in organizing a successful community-development program. Also describes techniques used to encourage villagers' participation in local development efforts. Ideas and techniques mentioned may be helpful in forming small groups to help produce new income. pp. 4-7.

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"Ineffective Famers Groups and Bureaucratic Officials: Two Problems of Rural Development in Thailand." Ideas and Action. No. 110, 1976/3. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme de Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Focuses on efforts of the Maeklong Integrated Rural Development Project in Thailand to revitalize farmers' groups in the area. The article offers six generalizations regarding the formation of effective groups. Also includes suggestions on how the organizations could overcome some of their operational difficulties. pp. 11-13.

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International Cooperative Alliance. Woman Cooperator Newsletter. ICA, Regional Office for East and Central Africa, P.O. Box 946, Moshi, Tanzania.

A newsletter designed to keep women involved in cooperatives informed on what is taking place in East and Central Africa and abroad. Discusses women's role in economic development and suggests the need for national coordination of education programs for members of cooperatives to avoid duplication and dissipation of the women's efforts. For example, the role of women in the promotion of handicraft and other small-scale industries is encouraged. Many of the activities reported have an income-generation orientation.

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Kenya, Government of. Handbook for Village Polytechnic and Youth Centre Instructors. 1972. Youth Development Division, Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, Government of Kenya, P.O. Box 30276, Nairobi, Kenya.

A useful set of guidelines for transferring technical skills and organizing work groups. Includes a sample of an instructor's work program. 18 pp.

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Kenya, Government of. How to Start a Work Group...at Your Village Polytechnic. n.d. Youth Development Division, Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, Government of Kenya, P.O. Box 30276, Nairobi, Kenya.

An excellent manual that encourages trainees in Kenyan Village Polytechnics to consider forming work groups as one way of creating employment opportunities, so that their skills and training might be re-invested into the local community. The process is described in simple terms, and philosophical as well as functional issues are discussed. Lists additional business skills that are necessary for a work-group to be successful. Includes sample rules and an example of a contract. 24 pp.

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Kenya, Government of. What Happens to Money in Rural Communities: An Exercise for Village Polytechnics and Youth Centres. n.d. Youth Development Division, Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, Government of Kenya, P.O. Box 30276, Nairobi, Kenya.

Outlines a simulation developed as part of a program to help school-leavers find income-generating opportunities in the rural areas of Kenya. 20 pp.

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Kenya, Government of/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Women's Leadership in Rural Development. PBFL Report Series No. 14. 1974. PBFL, Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya.

Reports on the development of the pilot Women's Group Program in six areas of Kenya from 1971 to 1974. Spells out a plan of action for expanding the program, with the objective of strengthening and revitalizing rural women's groups throughout the country. Appendices include reports on money-making activities and ways in which group income has been spent for collective projects. 97 pp. (Ideas then Action: Development through Women's Groups, PBFL Report Series No. 22, provides background information about the program and discusses what has been learned from the pilot groups' experiences.)

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McGrath, Mary Jean (ed.). Guidelines for Cooperatives in Developing Economies. 1969. International Cooperative Training Center, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA.

Collection of papers that discusses in detail financing, management, the role of government, training, and other subjects as they relate to agricultural cooperatives. The book includes examples from different countries. 207 pp.

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O'Kelly, Elizabeth. Rural Women: Their Integration in Development Programmes and How Simple Intermediate Technologies Can Help Them. 1978. Available from Elizabeth O'Kelly, 3 Cumberland Gardens, London WC1X 9AF, England, UK.

Surveys women's roles in agricultural Asia and Africa, including case studies from Malaysia and Cameroon. Studies detail the development of agriculturally based organizations that gradually added social and educational components. Identifies organizations concerned with intermediate technology, manufacturers of some of the equipment suggested in the book, and literature related to specific intermediate technology techniques. 84 pp.

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O'Kelly, Elizabeth. Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh. 1977. Women's Development Programme, UNICEF, G.P.O. Box 58, Dacca 5, Bangladesh.

Reviews a wide variety of labor-saving devices that could be used to lighten the heavy workload of women. Prepared as part of a feasibility survey of income-generating activities for women in Bangladesh, the document includes illustrations and clear descriptions of how each device is constructed and used. 48 pp.

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Olcott, Lynn. Guidelines for Development of a Home Industry. Program and Training Journal Reprint Series, No. 14. 1976. Office of Programming and Training Coordination, ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

The author describes a handicraft project for handicapped persons sponsored by the Volunteer Rehabilitation Project (VRP) in Ethiopia. The document records project operations in a simple how-to format in an attempt to share VRP's experience. 59 pp.

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Reno, Barbara (ed.). Credit Unions: Instruments of Development and Self-Help. 1977/78. Global Projects Office, Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA), 1120 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Briefly describes the activities of the Global Projects Office of CUNA, which provides training and technical assistance for organizing credit unions in low-income countries. Also summarizes the association's history and describes some of its field projects. 15 pp.

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"Small Farmers of Nepal Show the Way." Ideas and Action. No. 122, 1978/3. FFHC/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Summarizes the Small Farmers Development Project, which aims to organize poor farmers and landless laborers into effective groups. The project is based on the belief that the poor can make better use of available facilities and services if so organized. Shows how the groups progressed from facilitating loans to promoting income-raising, educational, social, and political activities. Lists some problems faced by groups and suggests why the project seems succesful. pp. 14-20.

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Starkey, Jacqui and Maryanne Dulansey. Formats to Evaluate the Feasibility of Developing Small Industry Projects. 1977. Consultants in Development, 2120 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA. (Reprinted from ACTION/Peace Corps Program and Training Journal, Vol. 4, No. 6, entitled "Crafts Projects for Women, Good Development or Not?")

Suggests that one way of involving women in the process of economic development is through handicraft projects. However, the authors believe that such projects should not be undertaken unless the women will have control over the organization, the management, and the marketing -- and unless there is a market. They also recommend a feasibility study before starting such projects. Includes a format to assess relevant demographic and occupational characteristics, possible products and their marketability, and related necessary skills and materials. 5 pp. (Also available from Consultants in Development and by the same authors is Notes on the International Workshop on Alternative Marketing Organizations and Third World Producers [1976, 8 pp.].)

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Tendler, Judith. Inter-Country Evaluation of Small Farmer Organizations. Final Report. 1976. Bureau for Latin America, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

An evaluation report on nine AID programs involving small farmer organizations in Ecuador and Honduras. Provides many recommendations on such issues as the organization of small farmer groups and the design and development of AID programs. Identifies inadequacies in existing credit programs and suggests ways to improve them. Also highlights the benefits of good interagency coordination, identifying current coordination problems with suggestions on how to improve the situation. 52 pp.

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Wachtel, Eleanor and Andy Wachtel. Women's Co-Operative Enterprise in Nakuru. Discussion Paper No. 250. 1977. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

Discusses a wide range of women's groups in Nakuru including a number of informal associations such as social and discussion groups, mutual aid socieites, and business-oriented associations. Examines in greater detail five registered associations whose primary aim is cooperative and economic activity. Points out some of the basic attitudes and patterns of behavior underlying the activities of these groups, and highlights some of the difficulties that economic and political environments pose for them. Illustrates how government officers and agencies can foster and protect women's groups at all stages of their development. 18 pp.

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Wilbur, Jane E. Development Programs for Women in Bangladesh: A Planner's Guide. 1978. School for International Training, The Experiment in International Living, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, USA. Available to LDC Women's Organizations from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Offers guidelines for agencies concerned with involving women in agricultural, income-generating, and other development activities in Bangladesh. An excellent section on income-generating activities identifies some of the problems planners might wish to consider, suggests a number of activities, and indicates under what conditions certain activities seem to thrive. Also attempts to outline differences between income-generating activities and small industries. 46 pp.

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Zeidenstein, S. Report on the First Two Years of the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) Pilot Project Population Planning and Rural Women's Cooperatives. 1976. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies in Education, College of Education, Michigan State University, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Reports the findings of a study on population planning and rural women's cooperatives. Membership in cooperatives entitles women to use credit facilities and receive training in rural economic activities, family planning, functional literacy, and health care. The program seeks to make women financially independent and literate so that they can participate fully in development areas of concern to them. 107 pp.

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1976 - 1981

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